

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Johannesburg (South Africa), 24 September – 5 October 2016

## INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM ON COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME (ICCWC)

This document has been prepared by the Secretariat and is submitted on behalf of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) of the in relation to the agenda item 14.2 on the *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime*. The document is divided into four parts. A summary of each section is included below. Additional information, maps and tables can be found in following pages. Further details are available on the [ICCWC web portal](#).

**Part 1. [ICCWC Global Network](#)**

Through its [global network of regional and country offices](#), ICCWC supports national agencies responsible for wildlife law enforcement and sub-regional and regional networks that, on a daily basis, act to combat the illicit trafficking in wildlife. The map included in this section highlights the key regional hubs of ICCWC partners as well as ICCWC partner organizations' global presence.

**Part 2. [Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife And Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit](#)**

The [ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit](#) assists governments to review the effectiveness of their responses to wildlife and forest crime and ICCWC is supporting its implementation [in a number of countries](#). At the time of writing 19 requests for toolkit implementation have been received by ICCWC, from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Implementation has been successfully completed in 7 countries and is at different stages of implementation in 12 countries. The table included in this section presents a map and a summary of progress for each request received.

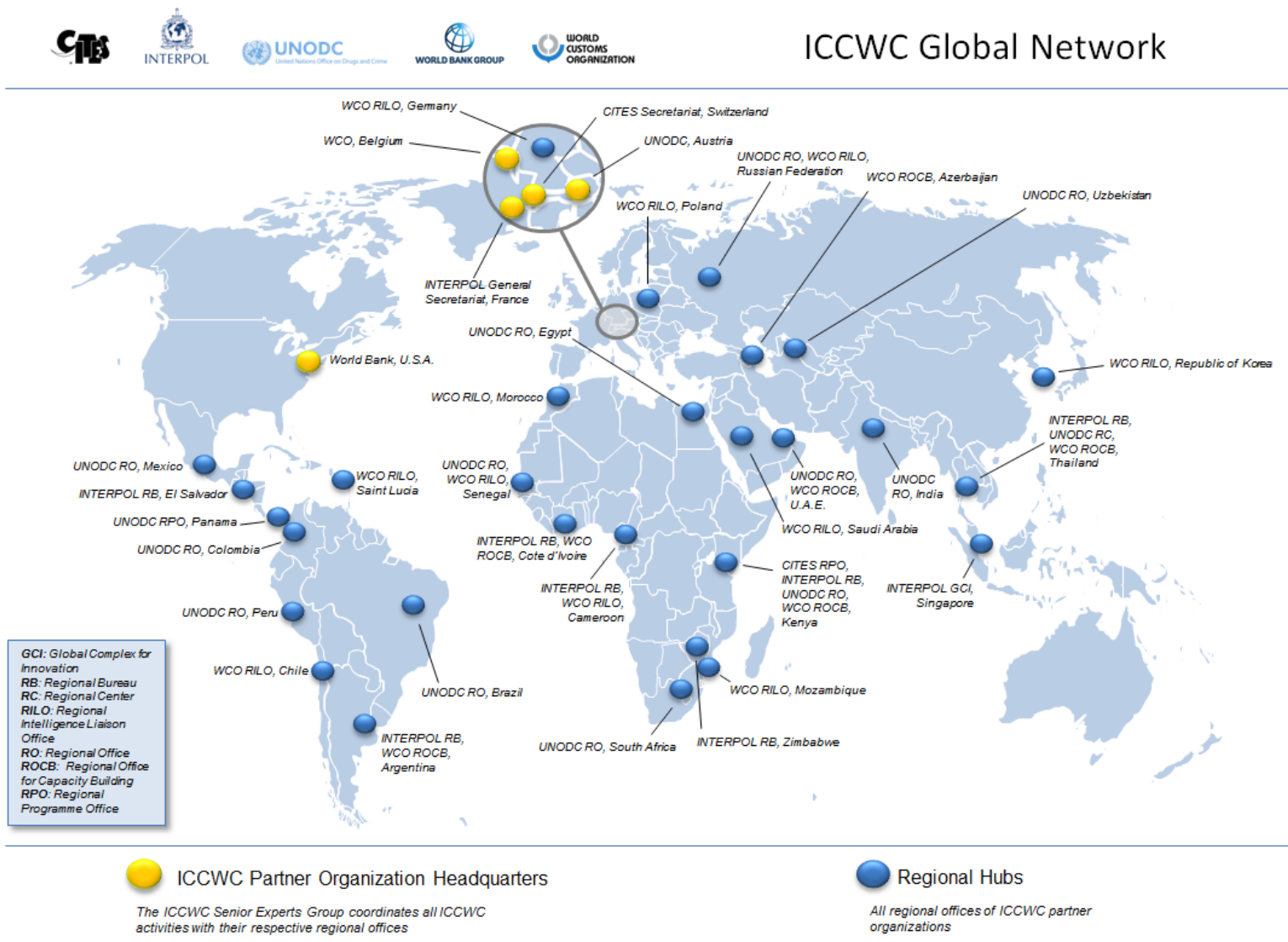
**Part 3. [ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support](#)**

ICCWC partners have implemented a number of activities to date, and are providing coordinated law enforcement support in different countries and regions across the world based on specific requests from Parties as well as the Consortium's [Strategic Mission 2014-2016](#), and [Strategic Programme 2016-2020](#), which outlines the types of activities to be pursued by the Consortium up to 2020 based on funding availability and donor support. The maps included in this section provide a visual overview of planned, ongoing and completed ICCWC activities in the different regions.

**Part 4. [ICCWC flagship products](#)**

This section includes [key ICCWC flagship products delivered to date](#), including the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, the Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime, the Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Analysis and a complementary training video, the Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification, the Wildlife Crime and Money Laundering training program and the publication of the first ever World Wildlife Crime Report.

## Part 1. ICCWC Global Network



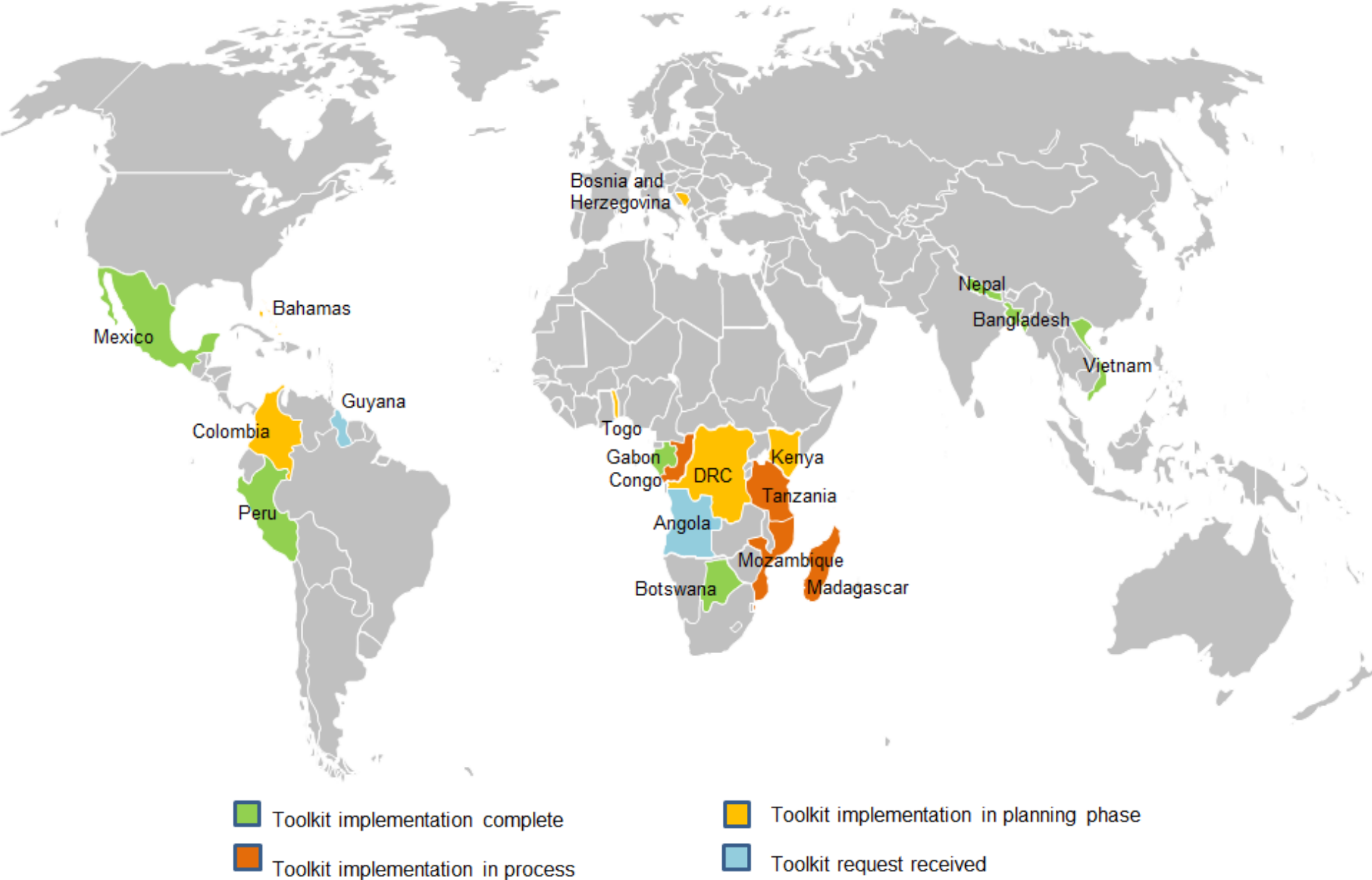
In addition to the regional hubs identified above, CITES has Management Authorities in 181 countries, INTERPOL has National Central Bureaus in 190 countries, UNODC operates in more than 150 countries through its network of field offices, the World Bank has country offices in over 100 countries and the WCO has 180 members.

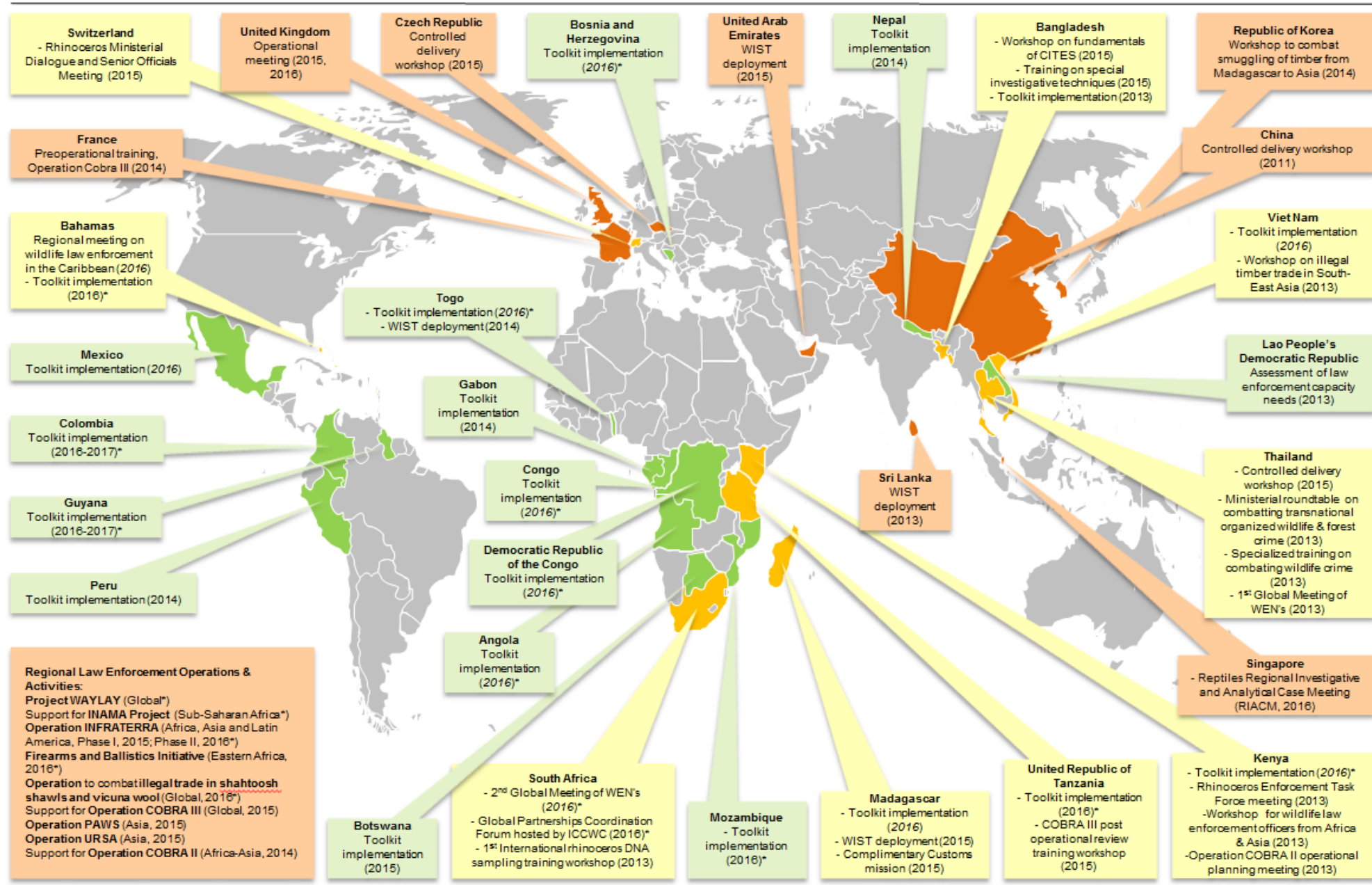
**Part 2. Table: Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife And Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit (as of 1 September 2016)**

PARTY	IMPLEMENTATION STEPS								IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS
	STEP 1: REQUEST	STEP 2: NOMINATION OF FOCAL POINT	STEP 3: PREPARATORY WORK	STEP 4: INITIAL MEETING	STEP 5: IN-COUNTRY MISSION	STEP 6: REPORT (DRAFT)	STEP 7: ACTION PLAN	STEP 8: PRESENTATION	
Angola	✓	✓							
Bahamas	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Botswana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Colombia	✓	✓	✓						
Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
DRC	✓	✓	✓						
Gabon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guyana	✓	✓							
Kenya	✓	✓	✓						
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mozambique	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Nepal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peru	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Togo	✓	✓	✓	✓					
United Republic of Tanzania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Vietnam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

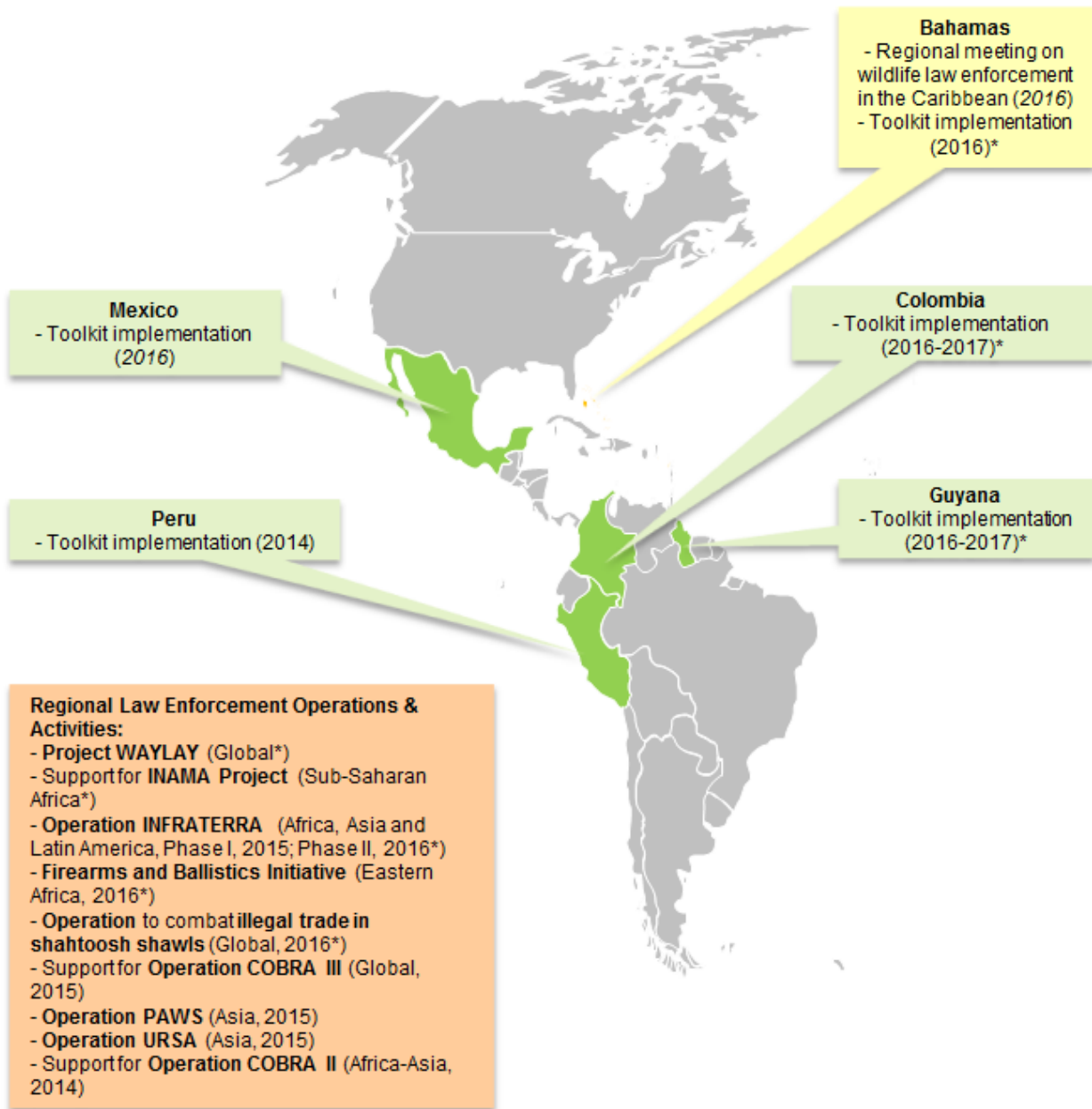
Prepared by the CITES Secretariat and UNODC, updated as of 1 September 2016

Part 2. Map: Implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife And Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit (as of 1 September 2016)





Part 3. ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support: Americas



**Toolkit:** Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit  
**WEN:** Wildlife Enforcement Network

**WIST:** Wildlife Incident Support Team  
\*: ongoing/planned activities



Analysis of national responses

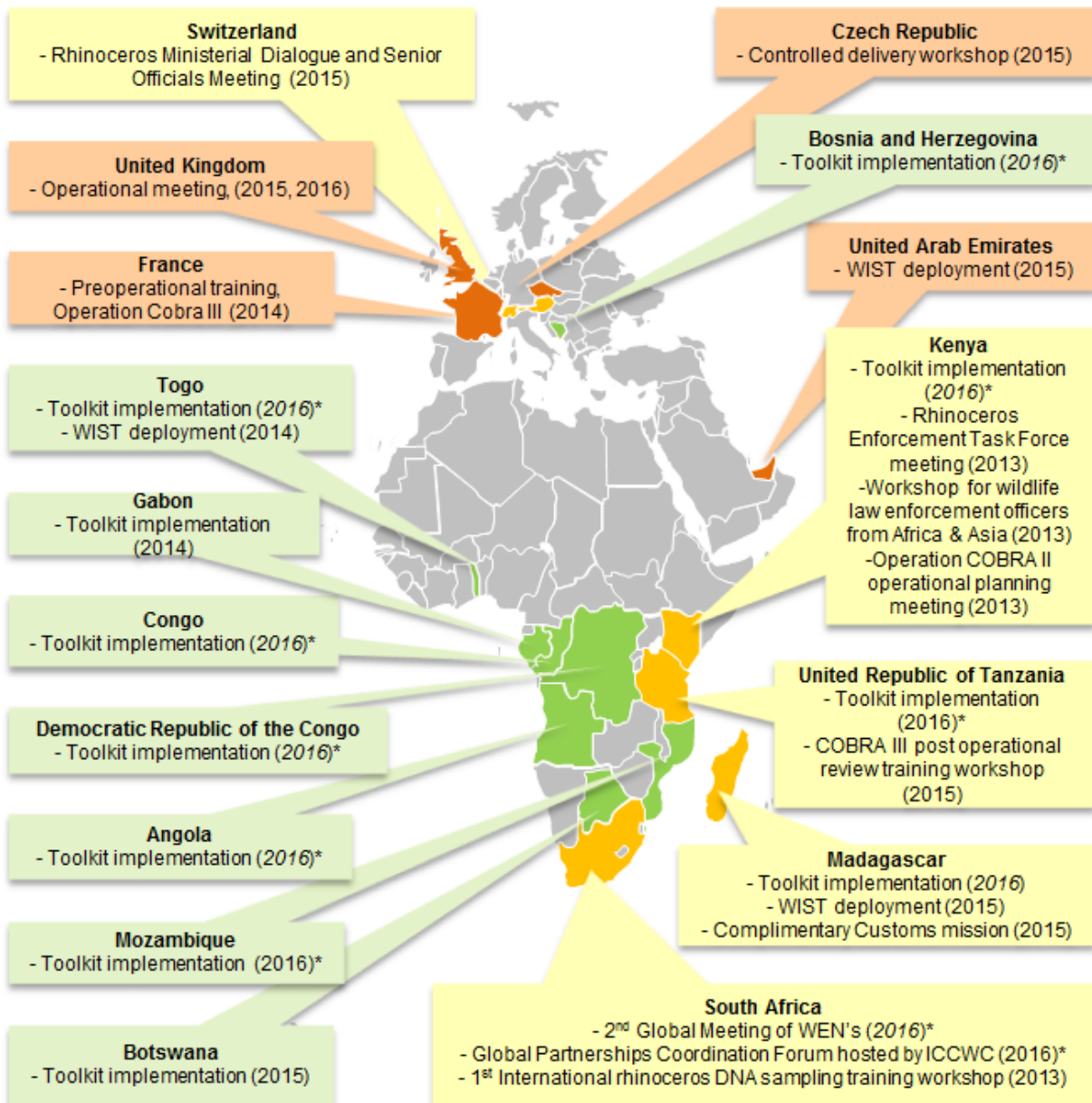


Capacity building and law enforcement support



Cross-cutting activities

**Part 3. ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support: Africa, Middle East and Europe**



Toolkit: Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit  
WEN: Wildlife Enforcement Network

WIST: Wildlife Incident Support Team  
\*: ongoing/planned activities



*Analysis of national responses*

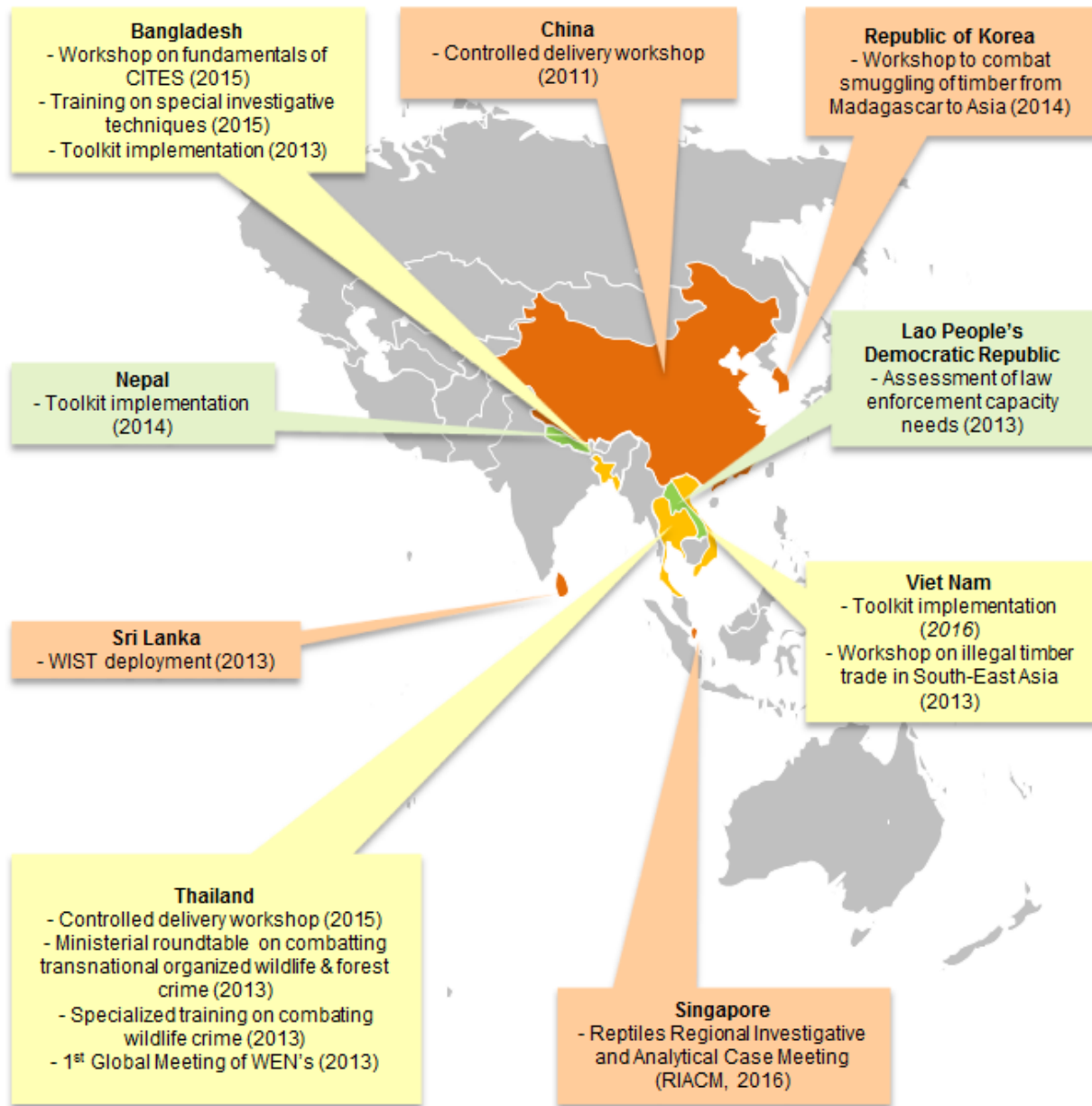


*Capacity building and law enforcement support*



*Cross-cutting activities*

**Part 3. ICCWC Coordinated Law Enforcement Support: Asia**



Toolkit: Wildlife & Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit  
 WEN: Wildlife Enforcement Network

WIST: Wildlife Incident Support Team  
 \*: ongoing/planned activities



*Analysis of national responses*



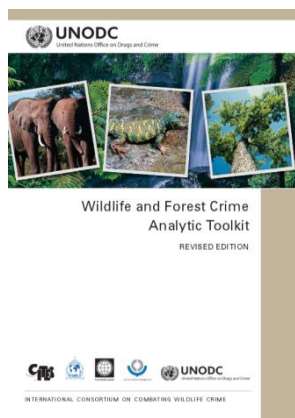
*Capacity building and law enforcement support*



*Cross-cutting activities*



## Part 4. ICCWC flagship products



The **ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit** (2012) provides government officials, Customs, police and other relevant enforcement agencies with a framework to conduct a comprehensive analysis of their response to wildlife and forest crime and identify their technical assistance needs. The country's capabilities are assessed in relation to relevant legislation, law enforcement measures, prosecutorial and judicial capacities, factors that drive offences, the effectiveness of preventive measures, and the availability and use made of data.

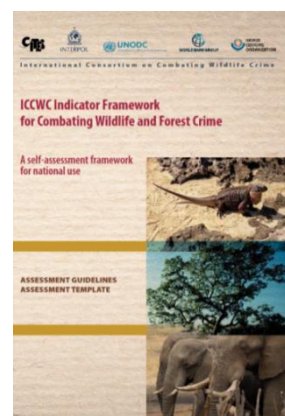
The Toolkit is available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#). See the Toolkit [Fact Sheet](#) and implementation [step by step guide](#) for more details.

The **ICCWC Indicator Framework for Wildlife and Forest Crime** (2016) is a self-assessment tool designed for use by countries at national level to measure and monitor the effectiveness of their law enforcement responses to wildlife and forest crime. It can be used

in conjunction with or independently from the Toolkit and consists of 50 indicators against which countries can measure their own progress.

It consists of [Assessment Guidelines](#) that provide an overview of the ICCWC Indicator Framework, and introduce the 50 indicators and the eight enforcement outcomes they are grouped under. It also provides practical guidance on completing an assessment using the ICCWC Indicator Framework and discusses the analysis of results including the more detailed exploration of results using the ICCWC Toolkit. It also includes an [Assessment Template](#) that provides the full measurement details of all 50 indicators to conduct the national assessment.

The Indicator Framework is available in [English](#), [French](#), [Portuguese](#) (template only) and [Spanish](#).



In support of the deployment of forensic technology to combat elephant poaching, the Consortium developed the **ICCWC Guidelines on Methods and Procedures of Ivory Sampling and Analysis** (2014). To complement the Guidelines, ICCWC has also developed a **training video on ivory sampling** that is available in [English](#) and [French](#), as well as in [Arabic](#) and [Chinese](#).

ICCWC has also delivered a **Best Practice Guide for Forensic Timber Identification** (2016) which facilitates the use of forensic science to combat illicit trafficking in timber, and covers the whole chain of custody, providing information on best practices and procedures from

the crime scene to the court room, to ensure that forensic data are credible and admissible in court.

The **Wildlife Crime and Money Laundering training program** (2016) is a four day workshop to help Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), investigators, prosecutors and judges to overcome the investigative, legal and procedural challenges related to wildlife crime and money laundering cases. It aims to develop capacity to standardise procedures in detecting illegal transactions and suspicious activities, and to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate money laundering cases related to wildlife trafficking. Individual programme modules are being tailored to the needs of the different practitioners, to help them choose effective strategies, understand complex criminal patterns, reconstruct financial transactions, and apply relevant procedures or statutes.

The first ever **World Wildlife Crime Report** takes stock of the present wildlife crime situation with a focus on illicit trafficking of specific protected species of wild fauna and flora, and provides an assessment of the nature and extent of the problem at the global level. The report looks at seven large industrial sectors that make use of wild sourced products and are vulnerable to wildlife and forest crime: seafood; pets, zoos and breeding; food, medicine and tonics; art, décor and jewellery; cosmetics and perfume; fashion; and furniture. It includes a quantitative market assessment and a series of in-depth illicit trade case studies based on evidence from 164,000 seizures in 120 countries, covering nearly 7,000 species.

Further details on ICCWC tools and services are available on the [ICCWC web portal](#).

